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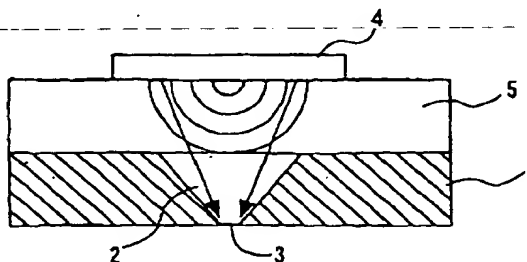
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**(54) OPTICAL PROBE FOR PROXIMITY FIELD**

(57) An optical probe for a proximity field having a fine aperture for generating and/or scattering a proximity field and capable of being formed into arrays for increasing the intensity of the generated and/or scattered proximity field and being suitable for use as an optical memory head, wherein a flat plate lens having a fine lens is disposed on a plane substrate through which an inverted cone-shaped hole is formed with its top as the above aperture and a light source for emitting a ray of

light incident on the flat plate lens is disposed above the lens. Since the focus of the lens is positioned at the fine aperture, a ray of light from the light source is efficiently condensed to the fine aperture. The above structure uses a silicon process to permit array-based production and mass-production of the optical probe, providing an applicability to an optical memory head.

**FIG. 1**



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## Description

### TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a near-field optical probe capable of reproducing and recording information with high density utilizing a near field, and more particularly to near-field optical probes that are made in an array.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The usual optical microscope for observing sample optical characteristic distribution cannot realize structural observation with a resolving power of less than a half of its wavelength due to a diffraction limit of visible light used for illuminating the sample, i.e. propagation light. Consequently, in the optical microscope the minimum unit for analyzing sample structure undergoes limitation to several hundreds of nanometers. However, because images are obtainable as extended visual observation, analysis simplification and microscope structural simplification were achieved.

[0003] On the other hand, in the electron microscope capable of sample surface observation with higher resolving power, because electron beam with high energy is irradiated on a sample surface to be observed, there has been a trend of damaging a sample or increasing the size of the microscope and its complexity.

[0004] Also, as for the scanning tunnel microscope (STM) capable of obtaining images with further higher resolution or the scanning probe microscope (SPM) represented by the atomic force microscope (AFM), obtainable are atomic and molecular images on a sample surface and size reduction has been achieved for the units for constituting the microscope. However, the physical quantity to be detected is by an interaction, such as a tunnel current or atomic force, caused between a probe and a sample surface. The obtained resolving power on surface geometric image is dependent upon a probe tip shape.

[0005] Under such situation, attentions are now drawn to the near-field optical microscope which utilizes the propagation light and detects an interaction occurring between a probe and a sample surface near field to thereby breaking through the propagation light diffraction limit as encountered in the above-mentioned optical microscope and adopts the SPM apparatus structure.

[0006] In the near-field optical microscope, a probe having a microscopic aperture smaller than a wavelength of the propagation light used in observation causes scattering in a near field occurred on a light illuminated sample surface. By detecting the scattering light, observation on a smaller microscopic region is made possible exceeding the resolving power of optical microscope observation. Also, by sweeping the wavelength of light illuminated on the sample surface, sam-

ple optical property is possible to observe in a microscopic region.

[0007] For a near-field optical microscope, an optical fiber probe is usually used which has a microscopic aperture formed in a tip of an optical fiber by sharpening and coating in an periphery with a metal. The scattering light caused due to an interaction with a near field is passed through a probe interior and introduced to a light detector.

[0008] Also, light is introduced through the optical fiber probe toward a sample to generate a near field at an optical fiber probe tip portion. it is also possible to introduce the scattering light caused due to an interaction between the near field and a sample surface microscopic texture to the light detector by using a further added light collecting system.

[0009] Further, besides the utilization as a microscope, it is possible to locally generate a high energy density near field on a sample surface by introducing light toward the sample through the optical fiber probe. This makes it possible to change a texture or property of the sample surface and realize a high density memory. In such a case, the recorded information can be recorded/reproduced by including a modulation of a wavelength or intensity of light to be illuminated on the sample in the above-mentioned near-field detecting method.

[0010] There is proposed, as a probe used for a near-field optical microscope, a cantilever type optical probe in which an aperture portion is formed penetrating through a silicon substrate by a semiconductor manufacturing technology such as photolithography, an insulation film is formed on one surface of the silicon substrate, and a conical formed optical waveguide layer is formed on the insulation film on an opposite side to the aperture portion, for example, as disclosed for example in U.S. Pat. No. 5,294,790. In this cantilever type optical probe, it is possible to transmit light through the formed microscopic aperture by inserting an optical fiber in the aperture portion and coating with a metal film at areas except for a tip portion of the optical waveguide layer.

[0011] Furthermore, the aperture portion of the cantilever type optical probe is provided with a ball lens or a lens forming resin in order to collect the light from the inserted optical fiber on the optical waveguide layer tip.

[0012] Meanwhile, there is known a cantilever type optical waveguide probe which uses an optical waveguide instead of an optical fiber inserted in a cantilever type optical probe as by the aforesaid U.S. Pat No. 5,294,790. For example, the cantilever disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,354,985 is structured with a capacitor layer formed to utilize the AFM technology together with an optical waveguide for introducing light to an aperture so that the cantilever can be detected in vibration and flexure amount.

[0013] Furthermore, according to the cantilever type optical waveguide probe, laser is illuminated to a canti-

lever surface. The above mentioned capacitor layer or a piezoelectric resistance layer is omitted to form such that the AFM technology of detecting a cantilever flexure amount is utilized by the reflection position. Further, a concave formed lens or Fresnel zone plate is formed in an aperture direction on the optical waveguide, and light introduced from the optical waveguide can be collected toward the aperture.

[0014] Furthermore, there is also a proposal to use a flat surface probe without having a sharpened tip alike the above-mentioned probe. The flat surface probe has an inverted pyramid structured aperture formed in a silicon substrate by anisotropic etching. Particularly, its apex is penetrated by having a diameter of several tens of nanometers. In such a flat plane probe, it is easy to form a plurality of number on a same substrate, i.e. make in an array, by the use of a semiconductor manufacturing technology. In particular, it is possible to use as an optical head suited for optical memory reproduction recording utilizing a near field. By attaching the above-mentioned ball lens in an aperture portion of this flat plane probe, it is possible to collect the light introduced to a flat plane probe surface onto an aperture tip portion.

[0015] However, the optical fiber probe explained in the above has a sharpened tip, and accordingly is not sufficient in mechanical strength and not suited for mass production and arraying. Also, because the scattering light obtained by disturbing a near field is very weak, where the scattering light is to be detected through an optical fiber, there is a necessity of devising to obtain a sufficient amount of light at a detecting portion. Also, where creating a sufficiently large near field through an optical fiber, there is a necessity of devising to collect light to the aperture.

[0016] Also, in the cantilever type optical probe explained above, because an optical fiber is inserted to the aperture portion to achieve reception of the scattering light from the optical waveguide layer or introduction of the propagation light to the optical waveguide layer, a sufficient amount of light could not be propagated without loss between the optical waveguide layer and the optical fiber.

[0017] Furthermore, where a ball lens is provided in the aperture portion, the ball lens cannot necessarily adjust a focal point to a light inlet/outlet surface of the optical fiber or an optical waveguide layer tip portion, thus making impossible to effect optimal light collection.

[0018] Also, in also the cantilever type optical waveguide probe explained above, there is a similar problem between the propagation light to the optical waveguide and the optical detector or the propagation light from a light source, to the case of using a cantilever type optical probe as stated above.

[0019] The cantilever type optical probe and the cantilever type optical waveguide probe are both difficult to realize particularly arraying in two dimensional arrangement. Also, there are not considered on optical memory

information recording/reproduction because of an inherent purpose of utilization as a microscope. High speed scan is difficult over a recording medium.

[0020] The flat plane probe explained above is suited for mass production and arraying. Because there is no projected sharpened portion, mechanical strength is sufficient. However, because light collection is achieved by providing a ball lens in the aperture portion, there is a similar problem to the use of a ball lens in the cantilever type optical probe.

[0021] Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a probe capable of detecting and creating a sufficient intensity of a near field, in a probe having a conventional microscopic aperture as described above, particularly a near-field optical probe as an optical memory head suited for mass production and arraying in order to realize optical memory information recording/reproduction utilizing a near field.

## DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0022] A near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized by a near-field optical probe having a microscopic aperture to generate/scatter a near field, the near-field optical probe including: a flat surface substrate having an inverted conical or pyramidal hole formed penetrating therethrough such that an apex portion thereof is made as the microscopic aperture; a planar lens having a microscopic lens; a light source for emitting light to the planar lens, wherein in the flat plate substrate the flat planar lens is arranged on a surface opposite to a surface where the microscopic aperture is formed to position a focal point of the lens at the microscopic aperture; the light source being arranged above a surface of the planar lens.

[0023] Accordingly, the light given from the light source can be efficiently collected to the microscopic aperture by the operation of the planar lens positioned above the microscopic aperture. Thus an optical probe is provided which can increase a near field to be generated but is compact in structure.

[0024] Also, a near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized in that the flat surface substrate has the microscopic aperture in plurality of number, the planar lens having a plurality of microscopic lens to be adapted for the plurality of microscopic apertures, and the light source is at least one to be adapted for the plurality of microscopic lenses.

[0025] Accordingly, the light given from the light source can be efficiently collected to the microscopic aperture by the operation of a plurality of planar lenses positioned above the plurality of microscopic apertures in a manner adapted therefor. Where the near-field optical probe according to the present invention is used as an optical memory head, an optical probe is provided which is capable of recording/reproducing information without requiring high speed scan of the probe.

[0026] A near-field optical probe according to the

present invention is characterized in that the planar lens has a gradient refractive index.

[0027] Accordingly, it is possible to provide a compact structured optical probe having a lens portion in a flat plane form as a planar lens arranged above the microscopic aperture and adapted for mass production.

[0028] A near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized in that the planar lens has a surface partly made in a lens spherical surface.

[0029] Accordingly, it is possible to provide a compact structured optical probe having a microscopic lens portion capable of giving an effect of an ordinary lens form as a planar lens arranged above the microscopic aperture and adapted for mass production.

[0030] A near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized in that the planar lens is a lens utilizing diffraction.

[0031] Accordingly, it is possible to provide a compact structured optical probe having a lens portion with a flat surface as a planar lens arranged above the microscopic aperture and adapted for mass production.

[0032] A near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized in that the planar lens is arranged inside the inverted conical or pyramidal hole.

[0033] Accordingly, it is possible to provide a further compact structured optical probe having a lens positioned immediately in front of the microscopic aperture and adapted for mass production.

[0034] A near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized in that a cantilever is arranged in place of the flat surface substrate to have an optical waveguide formed with a microscopic aperture at a projection, the planar lens being arranged adapted to a light incident surface of the optical waveguide.

[0035] Accordingly, the light given from the light source can be efficiently collected to the microscopic aperture by the operation of the planar lens positioned above the microscopic aperture. Thus an optical probe can be provided to which can increase a near field to be generated but is applicable with a technology using a conventional cantilever type optical probe.

[0036] Also, a near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized by a near-field optical probe having a microscopic aperture to generate/scatter a near field, the near-field optical probe including: a flat surface substrate having an inverted conical or pyramidal hole formed penetrating therethrough such that an apex portion thereof is made as the microscopic aperture; a light collecting layer having a plurality of mirrors to introduce incident light to the microscopic aperture; a light source for emitting light to the light collecting layer, wherein in the flat plate substrate the light collecting layer is arranged on a surface opposite to a surface where the microscopic aperture is formed to position a focal point thereof at the microscopic aperture; the light source being arranged above a surface of the light collecting layer.

[0037] Accordingly, the light given from the light source can be efficiently collected to the microscopic aperture by the operation of the light collecting layer positioned above the microscopic aperture. Thus an optical probe can be provided which can increase a near field to be generated but is compact in structure.

[0038] Also, a near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized in that a cantilever is arranged in place of the flat surface substrate to have an optical waveguide formed with a microscopic aperture at a projection, the light collecting layer being arranged adapted to a light incident surface of the optical waveguide.

[0039] Accordingly, the light given from the light source can be efficiently collected to the microscopic aperture by the operation of the light collecting layer positioned above the microscopic aperture. Thus an optical probe can be provided which can increase a near field to be generated but is applicable with a technology using a conventional cantilever type optical probe.

[0040] Also, a near-field optical probe according to the present invention is characterized in that a light detector is arranged in place of the light source to detect scattering light scattered at the microscopic aperture.

[0041] Accordingly, the scattering light given from the microscopic aperture can be efficiently collected to the light detector by the operation of the planar lens or the light collecting layer positioned above the microscopic aperture. Thus an optical probe can be provided to which can increase in detected scattering light but is compact in structure.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0042]

FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a near-field optical probe according to Embodiment 1 of the present invention;

FIG. 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D are views for explaining a method for fabricating a planar microlens according to Embodiment 1 of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of a near-field optical probe according to Embodiment 2 of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view of a near-field optical probe arranged with a Fresnel zone plate in Embodiment 3 of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view of a near-field optical probe arranged with a holographic lens in Embodiment 3 of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a sectional view of a near-field optical probe according to Embodiment 4 of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view of a near-field optical probe using a cantilever type optical waveguide probe in Embodiment 5 of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view of a near-field optical probe using a cantilever type optical probe in Embodiment 5 of the present invention;

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION 5

[0043] Hereinunder, embodiments of near-field optical probes according to the present invention will be explained in detail based on the drawings.

#### [Embodiment 1]

[0044] FIG. 1 shows a sectional view of one part of a near-field optical probe according to Embodiment 1.

[0045] In FIG. 1, a silicon substrate 1 with an aperture 3 has a planar microlens 5 wherein a surface emitting laser 4 is further provided on the planar microlens 5. 15

[0046] The silicon substrate 1 is formed with a taper portion 2 in a manner penetrating through it, to have a microscopic aperture 3. The aperture 3 has a diameter, for example, of 50 nanometers so that a near field can be generated by the light introduced through the taper portion 2. The taper portion 2 is formed by microlithography using conventional photolithography or silicon anisotropic etching. For example, a silicon substrate 1 having a (100) plane at both surfaces is formed by thermal oxide films or Au/Cr metal films as masks for anisotropic etching to be subsequently conducted. The mask on one of the surfaces is removed of a portion to be formed into an aperture window, thereby exposing the (100) plane. Subsequently, the surface formed with the aperture window is exposed to an etch solution, to form a four-walled taper of an inverted pyramid configuration in the silicon substrate 1. Simultaneously, a backside of the mask on the other surface is exposed so that a tip of that is formed into an aperture 3. Next, the mask materials on the both surfaces of the silicon substrate 1 are removed, thereby obtaining a silicon substrate 1 having a desired aperture 3 and formed with the taper portion 2. 25

[0047] Consequently, because a microscopic aperture can be formed by a technology used for a semiconductor manufacturing process as above, a silicon substrate having such an aperture can be utilized as a planar probe creatable of a near field and is suited for mass production with high reproducibility. In particular, making in arraying is facilitated where a plurality of apertures are formed on a same silicon substrate. 30

[0048] The planar microlens 5 possesses a gradient refractive index that the index of refraction continuously varies from one surface of the plate to the other surface, and functions as a lens capable of collecting or collimating the incident light to one surface of the plate on the opposite surface side. 35

[0049] The planar microlens 5 with a gradient reflective index can be formed in plurality of number on a same flat plate, and suited for the above-mentioned arrayed apertures on the silicon substrate. 40

[0050] FIG. 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D show a manufacturing method for a planar microlens 5 having a gradient refractive index. First, as shown in FIG. 2A, a metal film 22 is formed on a glass substrate 21 by vacuum evaporation or sputtering. Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 2B, circular apertures 23 are formed by photolithography. Next, as shown in FIG. 2C, this glass substrate is immersed in a molten salt to effect selective ion exchange. At this time, high electronic polarizability of ions are selected as ions for diffusion into the glass substrate. The diffusion restricted by the circular apertures 23 forms a three dimensional distribution of concentration while advancing to a periphery of the apertures, causing a gradient refractive index in proportion thereto. Thus, a plurality of lenses are realized as shown in FIG. 2D. Each lens is a lens having a distribution, of refractive index in a hemispherical form of point symmetry with a maximum refractive index at a center of the circular aperture. 45

[0051] The planar microlens 5 is mounted on the silicon substrate 1 such that in this manner the light incident to the planar microlens 5 with a plurality of lens portions is collected to the respective apertures of the above-mentioned silicon substrate. On this occasion, the silicon substrate 1 and the planar microlens 5 are laminated together using, for example, an organic adhesive. 50

[0052] Incidentally, the manufacturing method for the planar micro lens 5 may be not by the above-mentioned selective ion exchange but by other methods; e.g. CVD technique. 55

[0053] A surface emitting laser 4 is provided as a light source on a surface of the planar microlens 5, i.e. the surface on which external light is incident. The light given by the surface emitting laser comes into the planar microlens 5. The incident light undergoes an effect similar to a lens by the gradient refractive index possessed by the planar microlens 5, and collected on the aperture 3 of the silicon substrate 1 arranged under the planar microlens 5. Due to the light collection, locally high energy light is collected to increase the intensity of a near field generated in the aperture 3. 60

[0054] Next, explained a method for effect optical recording by a near field generated in an aperture 3, wherein a structure overlaid with a silicon substrate 1, a planar microlens 5 and a surface emitting laser 4 is placed as a head for an optical memory on a recording medium. 65

[0055] A disc formed flat substrate, for example, is used as a recording medium, on which is placed the optical memory head made in array. In order to act a near field generated in the aperture of the optical memory head on the memory medium, the aperture and the recording medium have to be brought close together to an extent of a diameter of the aperture. Due to this, a lubricant is charged between the optical memory head and the recording medium to form an optical memory head sufficiently thin whereby the spacing between the 70

optical memory head and the recording medium can be kept sufficiently small by utilizing the surface tension of the lubricant. Further, it is possible to follow deflection of the recording medium.

[0056] Incidentally, the close state of the optical memory head and the recording medium may be controlled by an air bearing instead of the above-mentioned lubricant, similarly to a flying head used in the hard disc technology.

[0057] Where the material used as a recording medium is, for example, of a material applied with a phase change recording method, recording uses an optical energy heat mode. Accordingly, the increase in density of light is an important factor. Consequently, in the case of optical recording utilizing a near field, a sufficiently intense near field is desired to generate. In the optical memory head according to the present invention, the intensification of the near field is achieved by an operation and effect of the planar microlens.

[0058] The above explanation explained a illumination mode that is so-called said in a near-field optical microscope, wherein light is collected in an aperture of an optical memory head to generate a near field. However, the near-field optical probe of the present invention is effective for so-called a collection mode that the microscopic aperture detects a near field caused by a microscopic information recording structure on a recording medium surface by irradiating light on the recording medium surface by other optical systems. In such a case, the near field detected by the aperture is converted by scattering light and introduced to a surface of the planar microlens. Because, the planar microlens functions as a collimate lens, an optical detector must be provided in place of the surface emitting laser on the surface of the planar microlens.

[0059] Also, in the near-field optical probe of the present invention as an optical memory head, it is possible to arrange a plurality of apertures and light-collecting planar microlens. This makes it possible to suppress to a minimum head scan on a recording medium, enabling high speed optical record and read out. Furthermore, trackingless is realized by adapting the arrangement spacing to a information recording unit spacing on the recording medium.

[0060] Incidentally, in the above explanation, the planar microlens 5 was arranged on the top surface of the silicon substrate 1. Alternatively, SiO<sub>2</sub> that corresponds to a glass substrate of the planar microlens 5 may be for example laid in the taper portion 2 formed in the silicon substrate 1 so that this is given a gradient refractive index by selective ion exchange to be made into a lens. In this case, the surface of SiO<sub>2</sub> to be laid does not require to be in a flat plane but may be a curved plane as long as it is in the taper portion 2. Also, it may have a usual lens form to possess both a lens effect due to that form and a lens effect due to a gradient refractive index.

[Embodiment 2]

[0061] FIG. 3 shows a sectional view of one part of a head for an optical memory according to Embodiment 2.

[0062] In FIG. 3, a microlens substrate 6 is arranged in place of the planar microlens 5 of FIG. 1 explained in Embodiment 1. In the microlens substrate 6, in the selective ion exchange method as was explained in Embodiment 1, ions large in radius as ions to be diffused into the glass substrate are selected to cause a swell at a circular aperture portion due to a difference in diameter of ions to be exchanged. Accordingly, a lens is made in a usual lens shape, different from the gradient refractive index created as a result of selective ion exchange in Embodiment 1. Due to this swell, the microlens substrate 6 is not flat in its surface so that a surface emitting laser 4 cannot be arranged directly thereon. Consequently, there is a necessity to provide a distance between the microlens substrate 6 and the surface emitting laser 4. A not-shown spacer is used in fixing them.

[0063] For the microlens substrate 6 to be formed by such selective ion exchange, the lens portion is easy to be made in an array and can be adapted to apertures of the silicon substrate also made in an array.

[0064] Incidentally, the lens making in a usual lens shape with such a swell may be not by the selective ion exchange mentioned before but by other method, e.g. a glass ceramics method that an ultraviolet ray is radiated to a photosensitive glass to form a crystallized region and microscopic spherical surface thereby making a lens.

[0065] In the microlens substrate 6 made as above, where in an illumination mode, it is possible to collect the lens given by the surface emitting laser 4 at the aperture 3 of the silicon substrate 1, similarly to the planar microlens effect in Embodiment 1. Where in a collection mode having a light detector in place of the surface emitting laser 4, the scattering light given through the aperture 3 can be collimated on the light detector.

[0066] As a consequence, the near field to be generated and detected can be increased in intensity. Particularly where using as a head for an optical memory a structure having in array the silicon substrate 1, microlens substrate 6 and surface emitting laser 4 (or light detector), optical information recording/reproducing utilizing a near field is achieved with high efficiency and reproducibility similarly to the effect as was explained in Embodiment 1.

[0067] Incidentally, the microlens substrate 6 may be formed having a lens shape in a surface and a gradient refractive index within the glass substrate by combining the selective ion exchange method to select ions large in electric polarizability explained in Embodiment 1 and the selective ions to select ions large in ion radius explained in Embodiment 2.

## [Embodiment 3]

[0068] FIG. 4 shows a sectional view of one part of a near-field optical probe according to Embodiment 3.

[0069] In FIG. 4, a Fresnel zone plate 7 is arranged in place of the planar microlens 5 of FIG. 1 explained in Embodiment 1. The Fresnel zone plate 7 is to create diffraction light by a fine pattern on a glass substrate to cause a lens effect. It is possible to collect the coherent light given from the surface emitting laser 4 in the aperture 3 without aberration. The fine processing for the Fresnel zone plate 7 can use various methods including electron beam processing, laser interference method, dry etching method and fine machining. However, if a master is made, mass production is possible by stamping or the like.

[0070] The provision of a Fresnel zone plate between the surface emitting laser as a light source and the aperture can increase the intensity of a near field to be generated or detected in the aperture.

[0071] Incidentally, a holographic lens 8 may be used as shown in FIG. 5, in place of the Fresnel zone plate 7. The holographic lens 8 is a hologram formed such that a diffraction spot corresponds to the aperture 3, and can collect in the aperture 3 light from a light source, preferably light incident from coherent light 9. This holographic lens, if making a master, can be also fabricated on a mass production basis by stamping or the like.

[0072] Furthermore, in the above explanation the Fresnel zone plate 7 or the holographic lens 8 are arranged on the top surface of the silicon substrate 1. They may be formed within the taper portion 2 formed in the silicon substrate 1. In this case, a light source, e.g. a surface emitting laser is arranged on the top surface of the silicon substrate 1.

## [Embodiment 4]

[0073] FIG. 6 shows a sectional view of one part of a near-field optical probe according to Embodiment 4.

[0074] In FIG. 6, a structure having a parabolic mirror 10, a mirror 11 and a light transmission member 12 is arranged in place of the planar microlens 5 of FIG. 1 explained in Embodiment 1. The incident light to the light transmission member 12 is efficiently reflected upon the parabolic mirror 10 to the mirror 11. The light directed to the mirror 11 is collected toward the aperture 3. This can increase the intensity of a near field to be generated in the aperture.

## [Embodiment 5]

[0075] FIG. 7 shows a sectional view of a near-field optical probe according to Embodiment 5.

[0076] In FIG. 7, an optical waveguide for a cantilever type optical waveguide probe is arranged in place of the silicon substrate 1 of FIG. 1 explained in Embodiment 1. The optical waveguide 13 has a light incident surface on

which the planar microlens 5 as explained in Embodiment 1 is arranged in contact therewith. The planar microlens 5 has a surface emitting laser 4 as a light source arranged on a top surface thereof. This can achieve more intensive light collection and lossless light introduction to the optical waveguide as compared to the conventional structure implemented by a usual lens optical system, thus efficiently creating a near field in the aperture 3. This case is suited for use as an optical probe for a near-field optical microscope rather than use as an optical memory head.

[0077] Also, also in a cantilever type optical probe provided at a tip with a projection 15 as an aperture as shown in FIG. 8, the provision of a structure having a planar microlens 5 and surface emitting laser 4 provided above the projection 15 can achieve intensive light collection and lossless light introduction to the projection 15 to efficiently generate a near field in the aperture, as in the case of the cantilever type optical waveguide probe. This case is also suited for use as an optical probe for a near-field optical microscope rather than use as an optical memory head.

[0078] Incidentally, in Embodiment 5, the planar microlens 5 may be structured by a microlens substrate 6, Fresnel zone plate 7 and holographic lens 8 or a parabolic mirror 10, mirror 11 and light transmission member 12 explained in Embodiment 4.

[0079] In Embodiments 1 - 5 explained above, the light source was a surface emitting laser. It is however possible to overlay in order a laser diode or LED on the lens substrate positioned underneath by the conventional silicon process.

## INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0080] As explained above, according to the present invention, the light given by a light source can be efficiently collected to a microscopic aperture by a planar lens positioned above the microscopic aperture. A near-field optical probe can be provided which can generate a near field with higher intensity as compared to the conventional optical probe but is compact in structure.

[0081] Also, if a plurality of microscopic aperture and planar lens portions positioned thereon are provided, a near-field optical probe can be provided which is suited for use as an optical memory head realizing optical memory information recording utilizing a near field, particularly without high speed scan and trackingless.

[0082] Also, planar lens surface flatness is offered by making the planar lens with a gradient refractive index. Because a light source to be placed above that can be closely arranged. Accordingly an optical probe can be provided which is compact and capable of manufactured on a mass production basis.

[0083] Also, the planar lens made with a gradient refractive index offers surface planarization for the planar lens. The above-positioned light source can be placed at a nearby position. Accordingly, an optical



probe can be provided which is more compact and possible to mass-produce.

[0084] Also, the planar lens made having a lens spherical surface provides a usual lens effect in a microscopic region. An optical probe can be provided which is compact but capable of being mass producible.

[0085] Also, the planar lens made in a lens utilizing diffraction, optical axis adjustment after planar lens installation can be omitted. Further, an above-positioned light source can be placed at a nearby position. Accordingly, a near-field optical probe can be provided which is compact but capable of mass producible.

[0086] Also, further a near-field optical probe can be provided with higher compactness by placing the planar lens within an inverted conical or pyramidal hole.

[0087] Also, a technology cultivated in the conventional cantilever type optical probe can be utilized by arranging, in place of the plate substrate, a cantilever formed with an optical waveguide having a microscopic aperture in a projecting portion wherein the planar lens is arranged adapted for light incident plane of the optical waveguide.

[0088] Also, a near-field optical probe can be provided which is capable of creating a near field with higher intensity as compared to the conventional optical probe, by efficiently collecting the light given by a light source to the microscopic aperture through a light collecting layer positioned above the microscopic aperture.

[0089] Also, a technology cultivated in the conventional cantilever type optical probe can be utilized by arranging, in place of the plate substrate, a cantilever formed with an optical waveguide having a microscopic aperture in a projecting portion, wherein light collecting layer is arranged adapted for light incident plane of the optical waveguide.

[0090] Also, if the light source is changed to a light detector to detect scattering light scattered in the microscopic aperture, the scattering light given by the microscopic aperture can be efficiently supplied to a light detector by a planar lens or light collecting layer positioned above the microscopic aperture. A near-field optical probe can be provided which can efficiently detect a near field with less cross-talk as compared to the conventional optical probe but is compact in structure.

## Claims

1. A near-field optical probe having a microscopic aperture to generate/scatter a near field, the near-field optical probe including:

a flat surface substrate having an inverted conical or pyramidal hole formed penetrating there-through such that an apex portion thereof is made as the microscopic aperture;  
a planar lens having a microscopic lens;  
a light source for emitting light to the planar

lens, wherein

in the flat plate substrate the flat planar lens is arranged on a surface opposite to a surface where the microscopic aperture is formed to position a focal point of the lens at the microscopic aperture;

the light source being arranged above a surface at the planar lens.

2. A near-field optical probe according to claim 1, wherein the flat surface substrate has the microscopic aperture in plurality of number,

the planar lens having a plurality of microscopic lenses to be adapted for the plurality of microscopic apertures,

the light source is at least one to be adapted for the plurality of microscopic lenses.

3. A near-field optical probe according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the planar lens has a gradient refractive index.

4. A near-field optical probe according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the planar lens has a surface partly made in a lens spherical surface.

5. A near-field optical probe according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the planar lens is a lens utilizing diffraction.

6. A near-field optical probe according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the planar lens is arranged inside the inverted conical or pyramidal hole.

7. A near-field optical probe according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein a cantilever is arranged in place of the flat surface substrate to have an optical waveguide formed with a microscopic aperture at a projection,

the planar lens being arranged adapted to a light incident surface of the optical waveguide.

8. A near-field optical probe having a microscopic aperture to generate/scatter a near field, the near-field optical probe including:

a flat surface substrate having an inverted conical or pyramidal hole formed penetrating there-through such that an apex portion thereof is made as the microscopic aperture;

a light collecting layer having a plurality of mirrors to introduce incident light to the microscopic aperture;

a light source for emitting light to the light collecting layer, wherein in the flat plate substrate the light collecting layer is arranged on a surface opposite to a



surface where the microscopic aperture is formed to position a focal point thereof at the microscopic aperture;  
the light source being arranged above a surface of the light collecting layer.

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9. A near-field optical probe according to claim 8, wherein a cantilever is arranged in place of the flat surface substrate to have an optical waveguide formed with a microscopic aperture at a projection,

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the light collecting layer being arranged adapted to a light incident surface of the optical waveguide.

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10. A near-field optical probe according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein a light detector is arranged in place of the light source to detect scattering light scattered at the microscopic aperture.

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FIG. 1

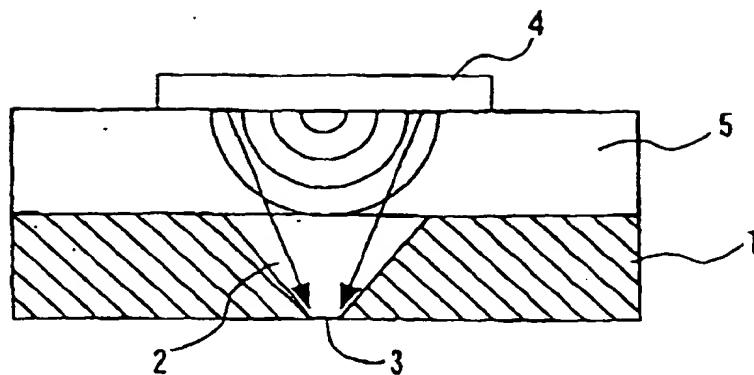


FIG. 2A

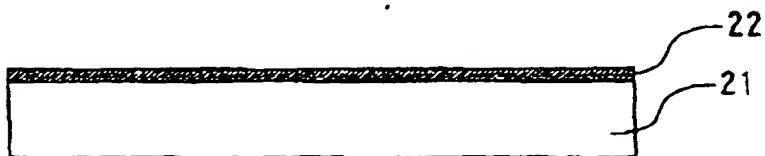


FIG. 2B

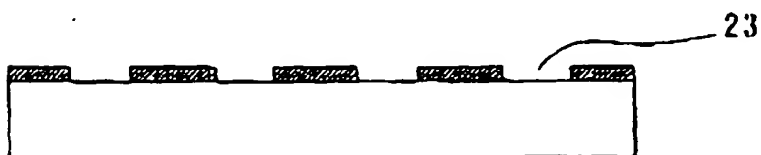


FIG. 2C

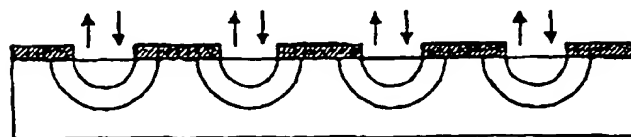


FIG. 2D

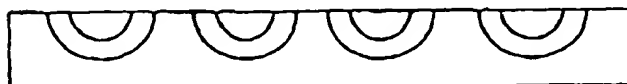


FIG. 3

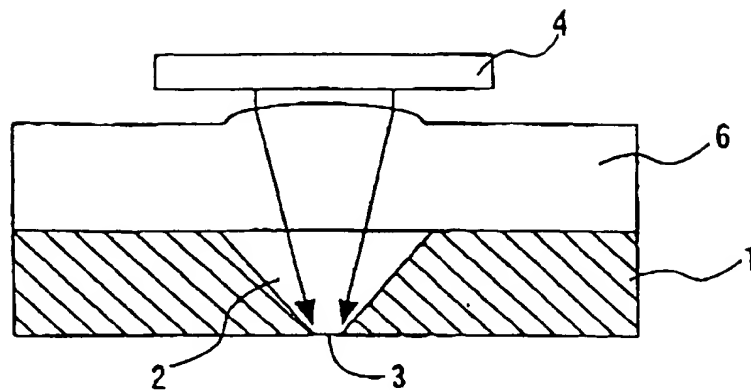


FIG. 4

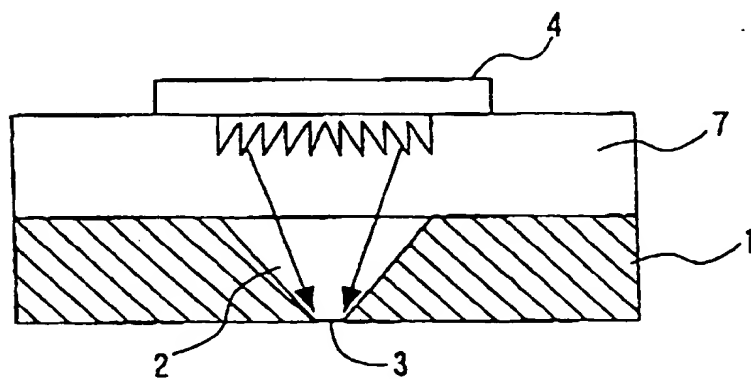


FIG. 5

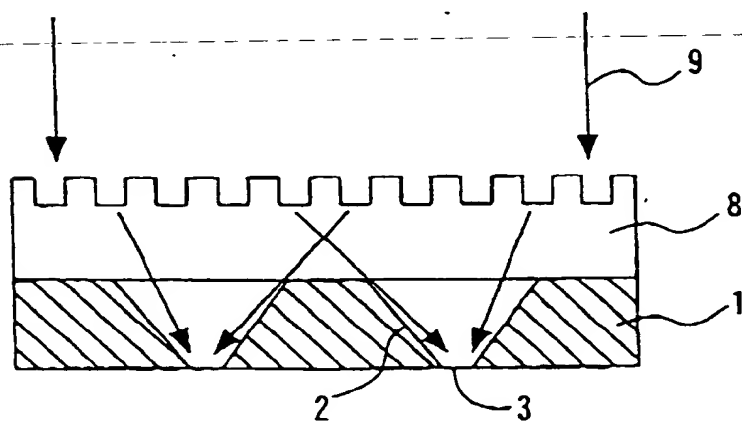


FIG. 6

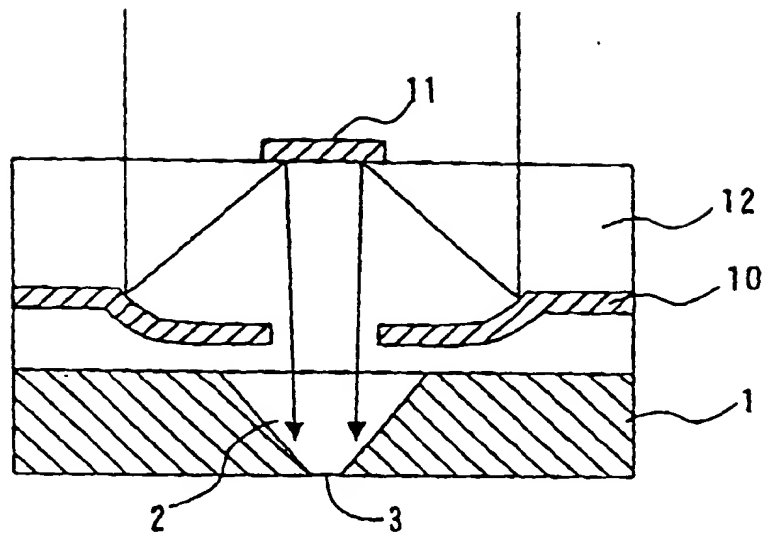


FIG. 7

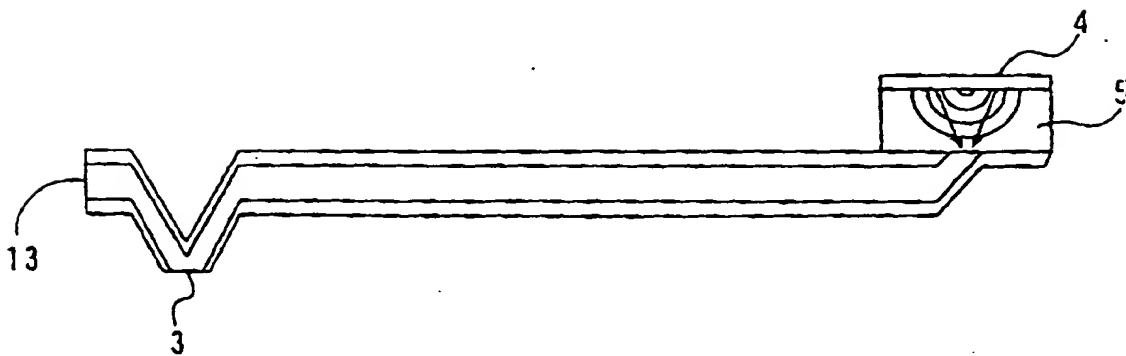
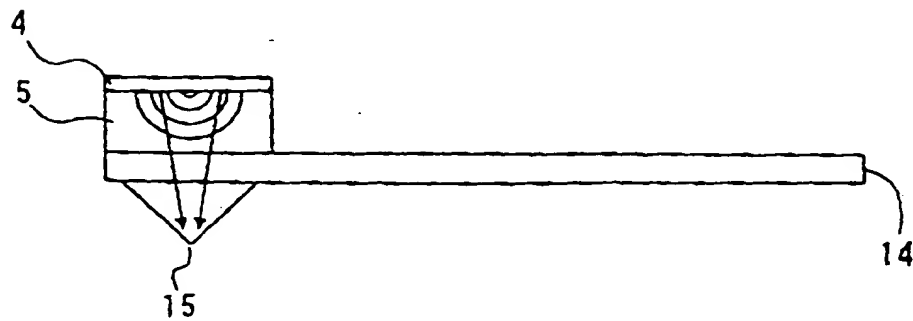


FIG. 8



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP99/00514

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl <sup>6</sup> G01N37/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl <sup>6</sup> G01N37/00, G01B11/30, G11B7/00-7/28, G11B9/00-9/10, G11B11/00-13/06, G01B21/00		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-1999 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-1999 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-1999		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPI (DIALOG), [(SNOM+NSOM+NFSOM+NFOS+SCANNING*(NEAR (W) FIELD+NEARFIELD)*OPTICAL*MICROSCOP??)*PROBE*SUBSTRATE?]		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	JP, 6-331805, A (Sharp Corp.), 2 December, 1994 (02. 12. 94), Full text ; Figs. 1 to 28 & US, 5767891, A & US, 5638111, A & US, 5635977, A	1-5, 7-10 6
Y A	JP, 9-286608, A (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.), 4 November, 1997 (04. 11. 97), Par. Nos. [0083] to [0086] ; Figs. 4 to 6 (Family: none)	1-5, 7-10 6
Y	JP, 9-54101, A (Nikon Corp.), 25 February, 1997 (25. 02. 97), Full text ; Figs. 1 to 5 (Family: none)	7, 9, 10
Y	JP, 5-34129, A (Satoshi Kawada), 9 February, 1993 (09. 02. 93), Par. No. [0039] ; Fig. 7 (Family: none)	8, 9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 April, 1999 (23. 04. 99)		Date of mailing of the international search report 11 May, 1999 (11. 05. 99)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP99/00514

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E, A	JP, 11-86364, A (Canon Inc.), 30 March, 1999 (30. 03. 99), Full text ; Figs. 1 to 5 (Family: none)	1-10

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